BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Daily Progress:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1863. NO. 143.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

No Telegraph.—The storm which prevailed yesterday afternoon so deranged the wires that no dispatches were received last night, and we are without additional news from any quarter.

The Brooke Gun.—The following description of the Brooke gun, used by our batteries at the grand reception of the Monitor fleet, (rather of a contraband nature, we think, for the Yankees are of opinion the gun and her projectiles are English, and they are an imitative race,) we find in the Charleston correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer of the 13th:

The gun which fired the bolt through the turret of the Keokuk has been invented by an officer of the Confederate navy, and is known as the Brooke gun. A hollow casting, rifled to a seven-inch bore, constitutes the body of that cannon. The breech, however, is strengthened with bands of two and a half inches of wrought iron shrunk on. The trunnions are of wrought iron, and like the bands, are also shrunk on.—By obtaining a regular distribution of the crystals in casting the body of the gun in a model of uniform outline, this method of supplying the trunnions ought to result in increased strength of breach. Be that as it may, the Brooke gun was the most effective of the powerful cannon of Fort Sumter during the late conflict here, and at all events the only one known to have penetrated an armor plated turret in actual war. The charge with which that has been done was twelve pounds, but a ten-inch of the same pattern, on firing a bolt of 120 pounds through eight inch plates on iron, exploded a charge of 75 pounds.

Of the damage to Fort Sumter we have the only full particulars that have yet appeared in print, with some remarks on the gunnery on both sides:

The Federal gunnery during the late engagement here was not very good. Some of the shots from the ships were out of line, several too high, and even those which struck the fork a great many did so by an accident of ricochet. The damage of the Federal balls was not at all serious to Sumter. The filling up of some of the casemates with new brick work was in two instances battered in, but this in no wise damaged the solidity of the work. The holes were, however, immediately made up by a facing and backing of sandbags. The brick *traverse* that had yielded to the demand of the Northern shot, a storm of bricks, has been faced with sandbags, and is now no longer a subject of danger to those it was intended to defend. The Confederates fired some two thousand two hundred shots, and with these are said to have struck the ships from six to eight hundred times. Ricochet was employed by some of the batteries with the view of striking the Monitors in the hull or at the base of the turrets.—Vertical firing was also tried in two or three instances with the view of piercing the decks. The fire was directed generally, however, against the base of the turrets with the object of crippling their movement by fracture or bulging.

From the Jackson Appeal.

MISSING.

In the cool sweet hush of a wooded nook,
Where the May buds sprinkle the green old sward,
And the wind, and the birds, and the limpid brook,
Murmur their dreams with a drowsy sound;
Who lies so still in the plushy moss,
With his pale cheek pressed on a breezy billow,
Couched where the light and the shadows cross
Thro' the flickering fringe of the willow,
Who lies alas!
So still, so chill, in the whispering grass?

A soldier clad in the zouave dress,
A bright haired man with his lips apart,
One hand thrown up o'er his frank, dead face,
And the other clutching his pulseless heart,
Lies here in the shadows, cool and dim,
His musket swept by a trailing bough;
With a careless grace in his quiet limbs,
And a wound on his manly brow;
A wound, alas!
Whence the warm blood drips on the quiet grass.

The violets peer from thirty dusky beds,
With a tearful dew in their great pure eyes;
Their lilies quiver their shining heads,
Their pale lips full of sad surprise;
And the lizard darts through the glistening fern,
And the squirrel rustles the branches hoary;
Strange birds fly out, with a cry to bathe
Their wings in the sunset glory;
While the shadows pass
O'er the quiet face of the dewy grass.

God pity the bride who awaits at home,
With her lilly cheeks, and her violet eyes,
Dreaming the sweet old dream of love,
While her lover is walking in Paradise;
God strengthen her heart as the days go by,
And the long drear nights of her vigil follow,
Nor bird, nor moon, nor whispering wind,
May breathe the tale of the hollow,
Alas! alas!
The secret is safe with the woodland grass.

It was stated in the address at the funeral of Gen. Sumner, that "on his death-bed he expressed a feeling of regret he had not entered into the thickest of the fight at Fredericksburg, so that he could have died on the field of battle." We hope the Yankee Generals will take a hint from this, and give our boys a better chance than they have heretofore had to kill them decently. The boys will see to it that their death-beds shall not be embittered by any such vain regrets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT there will be a meeting of the farmers of Granville, at Oxford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, to consult as to their duty to their country and themselves in these trying times, and to consider the suggestions made by Gov. Vance in his late Address to the people of the State.
April 24-1d

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

$2,500 WILL BE PAID FOR A SUBSTITUTE, or $1,500 and $75 per month, to serve during the war. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-3t

WANTED.

50 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF NORTH Carolina or Cape Fear Bank. Persons having Stock for sale in any of the North Carolina Banks will please give us a call.
April 24 1w* JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

PLOUGH CASTINGS.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES, WHO NEED THEM, WILL be furnished with PLOUGH CASTINGS at the old price, by calling at our Foundry (Burns' old stand.)
April 24-1w* SHAY, WILLIAMS & CO.
Standard copy one month.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THREE WOMEN, GOOD house or field hands, that he will hire to parties living in the country, for the balance of the year. Do not want to hire them in town. Apply to
R. H. ROUNTREE,
Confederate Shoe Factory.
April 21-2t* Raleigh, N. C.

The *Picayune* represents the levee of New Orleans as a dull and inanimate scene. Some few first-class vessels are seeking employment, with sugar to Northern ports at $2 per hhd., and cotton at $1 50 per bale, and very little at that.

Prentice defines the "slavery issue to be about twenty-five thousand nigger babies in a year."

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 14.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$10
Dried	$8
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	50c
BEESWAX	$1 25
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.75
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$20
CHICKENS	$1 25@1 50
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$4
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$1
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3 50
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$4 50
" White Table	$5 50
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT—	$16
SUGAR—Brown	$1 25
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	H MacRae
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion, T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross.
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	G W Hammond
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	H D Lee
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	T H Sharpe
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	J D Barry
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	C M Andrews
19		Wm G Robinson	
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Calister
47	Geo T Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Lake	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J M McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Pate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 10th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co'. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auct'rs.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES ON SATurday next, 25th April, at 10 o'clock, a. m., that valuable building site and lot of ground near the Peace Institute, and opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., containing 1¾ acres, more or less. The improvement consists of the usual out-buildings, viz: Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, &c., all new and complete.

Will be added to the sale the frame of the building designed to be erected on the lot, (the foundation of which is now laid,) sixty thousand Bricks, Window and Door Frames, Window Blinds, Glazed Sash, Mantle Pieces, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auct'rs.

—ALSO—

A fine BUGGY HORSE, six years old.
April 21-td C. & L. Auct'rs.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO WANTS SUBSTITUTES?

SEVEN OR EIGHT SUBSTITUTES OVER 50 years of age, may be had by addressing
April 23-2t* BOX 123, Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 23TH, 1863.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE FOLLOWING RAILroads have kindly consented to carry delegates attending the Convention free both ways, viz: The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad and the South Side Railroad.

The following by paying one fare, will grant return tickets, viz: The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the North Carolina Railroad.

It is presumed that the same privilege will be given delegates by the Presidents of the Railroads in the other States, from whom the committee have not received any response.

C. H. WILEY,
J. D. CAMBELL,
W. J. PALMER,
April 22-5t Ex. Com. of the Edu. Asso. of N. C.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
April 21-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capitol Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.

L. H. DEROSSET,
April 21-1awtd Secretary.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY AT ORANGE FACTORY, ORANGE county, N. C., a competent Wool Carder, Weaver and Dyer. For such a man constant employment and liberal pay will be given. Apply to the Proprietor at the place.
April 18-2w

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, OVER FORTY-FIVE, for which a good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 18-2w

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C.
March 11-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh.
Dec 18-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf B. & CO.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.
Feb 24-2m

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.
J. F. H. RUSS.
March 17-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles'.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE FIFteen miles from Raleigh in Wake county, N. C., containing eighteen hundred and ninety-one acres, four or five hundred acres in a state of cultivation. The improvements on it are new and of the finest and best character; such as out houses, Gin House, &c. &c. All of which the subscriber will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Saturday the 2nd day of May, 1863, commencing at 12 o'clock.
April 23-td JNO. P. COOKE.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Paste—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT	7.30	A. M.
Eastern " " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "	8.30	"
Western " " "	11	"
Augusta " " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 4.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18 tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington,
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally.
Jan 14-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

W. H. HARDEE,

LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD; OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard; COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House

GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2¼, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.
nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor, in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, (SEAL) hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received.
Feb 14-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
T. J. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Russ, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Russ, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor of deceased.
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, is for rent. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

IMPROVED STOCK OF SHEEP.

A FEW LAMBS OF THE SOUTH DOWN COTSWOLD AND FRENCH MERINO cross for sale.
April 13-tawdw* CHAS MANLY.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1863.

☞ Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$8 00
" "	Six months - - -	5 00
" "	Three months - -	2 00
" "	One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

☞ **To News Agents.**—On and after this day the price of the PROGRESS to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

The attack upon Charleston was not only a humiliating failure, but the whole Spring campaign of the enemy, thus far, has been a complete miscarriage. The fall of Charleston was confidently expected throughout the North, and that event was to be the entering wedge in "crushing the rebellion." But thanks to the gallant defenders of Charleston harbor, the enemy were not only repulsed, but badly damaged; the failure and the extent of the injury to the fleet from which so much was expected is admitted, and all hope of reducing that "rebel" stronghold is abandoned, and a universal gloom, relieved, here and there, by wrangling among themselves, overspreads the North.

Notwithstanding too the immense numbers they have put in the field they acknowledge that their force was insufficient to take Charleston anyway, and the whole blame of the repulse and failure is thrown upon the government, which of course will not materially strengthen that almost defunct concern in the affections of its subjects. Charleston, we think, may be considered safe for the balance of the war, nor will it require very many troops, with the powerful works that encircle the city, to hold it.

There is not only great depression among the Northern people, but the hesitancy at all points show that their troops have no stomach for a renewal of the conflict. The managers at Washington City are energetically using their long poles to stir the animals up, but somehow they are unable to infuse life into them. Hooker is not only inactive on the Rappahannock, but the time for which a large number of his men entered the service expires in a few weeks, and if he cannot advance now we shall have less to fear from him after his force shall be reduced. No attempt has as yet been made to enforce the draft in the North, and the general impression seems to be that the people will resist it if the effort is made; and hence the chance for Hooker to strengthen his army seems to be slim.

Nor have the Spring movements of the enemy in Tennessee and along the Mississippi been more successful than at other points. For nearly four months Rosecrans has been reinforcing and reorganizing for a forward movement, and yet he hesitates. In the skirmishes and raids that have taken place since the battle at Murfreesboro', we have got the decided advantage, and at Vicksburg and along the Mississippi we have held our own and the enemy have achieved no victories over which to boast. We are now well on to the last days of the second month of the Spring, and yet the immense armies and fleets of the enemy have not a single victory to record. How can Lincoln expect to retain the confidence of his people?

We must not expect however, that the great armies that the enemy have in the field will be idle. Such a course would destroy them more effectually than the casualties of battle. Idleness is demoralizing and the enemy have already suffered greatly in that way. We must expect action. The recent movements about Washington and Suffolk by Generals Hill and Longstreet have greatly alarmed the enemy, and it is already asserted that they are reinforcing at Newbern. This may be so or it may not, but we implore our people to be calm, cool, quiet, but determined. A demonstration may be made in this State, or on the Blackwater in the direction of Suffolk, or against Richmond by way of the Peninsula, for the enemy, baffled and defeated at Charleston, must strike somewhere or the war fever at the North will go down to the freezing point. If it fall upon this State we think we have but little to fear, for with such men as Generals Hill and Whiting in command and the gallant men under them to march against and meet the enemy we can repulse them here as they were repulsed at Charleston. Above all things let us refrain from all unnecessary excitement and ridiculous panic. The enemy have been met and conquered elsewhere and we have confidence that it can be done here. Gen. Hill has offered them battle both in front of Newbern and Washington but they would not accept it. They may however reinforce and march out, but let them come, we fear them not.

We are indebted to our old friend, Patrick McGowan, Esq., for a fine Rock, the first we have seen this season. Shad have become common and we have dropped them entirely. Rock is the best fish. Friend Mc. will accept our thanks.

AFTER THE "PET LAMBS." The Georgia Militia has been broken up by the Legislature and the "pet lambs" of Gov. Brown are now to be enrolled. The Savannah *Republican* says:

It will be seen that the Legislature has pased an Act abolishing militia officers, and, as a consequence, disbanding Gov. Brown's army. Now look out for the conscript officer!

The Skirmish Below Kinston on Monday.

We have seen a soldier who was sent by [illegible] the skirmish was going on at the Sand Ridge below Kinston, on Monday last, and when went over the battle field after it was all over and the enemy had retired towards Newbern. We had only three companies of the 49th N. C. T. actually engaged, who fought a force of the enemy, thought to be three or four regiments, for several hours, and fell back upon a reserve of three companies of the 24th N. C. T., posted at Gum Swamp, but the enemy did not follow.

Our informant went over the scene of action after it was over and says the enemy buried one of our dead, placing a board at his head with his name on it and a request that the captain of the fallen soldier would see that he was given decent burial, &c. There were several legs and arms left on the field and three dead horses. Everything was burned by the enemy that could be before they left. They carried away their killed and wounded but their loss is believed to have been considerable.

Two companies of Nethercutt's Battalion were in reserve as well as three companies of the 24th regiment. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is thought to be fully thirty. Our informant thinks the name of the party buried on the field by the enemy was Jones, but is not certain. He left Gum Swamp, twelve miles below Kinston, on Wednesday at noon, and all was then quiet.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.—There are certain persons who are zealous in their assurances that there is an abundance of corn and meat in the country generally, but more especially in this county. All this may be so, but still we know that there is not only a scarcity but actual want in this city. Corn meal is very scarce and can only be had in very small quantities at *six dollars a bushel*. Remember, many of those who are destitute, or nearly so, in this city, are the wives and children of soldiers, and how they are to keep from starving with meal at six dollars a bushel, we leave to the large holders of corn who showed their patriotism by voting for the patriotic resolutions passed at the meeting of the farmers on Saturday last, to tell. Why is meal so high? Simply we learn, because there is none being brought in. Why don't those who have hundreds of barrels of corn to sell bring it to market? Because, they say, they have not time—want to work in their farms, &c., but the more prevalent opinion among outsiders is, that their patriotism is not strong enough to induce them to part with their corn for Confederate money.

We would again suggest, therefore, that high sounding resolutions amount to nothing while the holders of corn withhold bread from the poor. If there is the quantity of corn in this county that some contend there is, there can be no other reason than the one given above why meal should be six dollars a bushel.

Gallant Behavior of North Carolina Troops.

We take pleasure in publishing the following tribute to the gallantry of certain soldiers belonging to Gen. Daniel's Brigade, and Nethercutt's Battalion. We are glad to see that Gen. Hill has an eye to the rights of the private soldier. Some officers consider them but machines:

The Editor of the *Progress* will oblige me by publishing this list of gallant men. It is desirable to promote and encourage gallantry. Besides, the private is just as much entitled to credit for good conduct, as the Commanding General.

D. H. HILL,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS, KINSTON, N. C.,
March 23, 1863.

Major A. Anderson, Asst. Adjt. Gen., Goldsboro'. N. C.

MAJOR:—I have the honor to call the attention of the Major General Commanding, to the following named officers and men, who acted with conspicuous gallantry in the skirmish with the enemy at Deep Gulley, on the evening of the 13th inst:

Privates Sykes, Tallent and Smeed, Co. K, 43d N. C. T.
Privates J. Allen and Robt. Allen, Co. I, 43d N. C. T.
Privates Hunley and Omerry, Co. G, 43d N. C. T.—Omerry, wounded severely.
Private Theril, Co. B, 43d N. C. T.; wounded severely.
Second Lieut. R. B. Collins, Co. B, 20th N. C. T.
Drum Major Henry Nutt, 50th N. C. T.
Sergeants S. W. Venters, J. A. Kincey, L. Harper and R. S. Becton, and Privates S. Herring, J. Shouldres, L. H. Wood, R. Goodwin, J. B. Turner, E. Jones; K. Whittey, wounded and since died, all of the 8th N. C. Battalion (Nethercutt's.)
Capt. John Keller, 63d Regiment N. C. Troops.

I am Major, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JUNIUS DANIEL, Brig. Gen.

From Suffolk.

There is said to have been heavy skirmishing between the forces of Gen. Longstreet and the enemy on the Nansemond river, near Suffolk, on Friday and Saturday last, and that heavy cannonading was going on all day Sunday. One of the enemy's gunboats it is asserted has been sunk and two others disabled in attempting to asscend the river to Suffolk. Some of our forces had crossed the Nansemond. The enemy had been largely reinforced it was believed and Gen. Dix had arrived and assumed command.

The report that the enemy had captured one of our batteries—Stribling's, from Fauquier, Va.—seems to be generally believed. A report has reached us from Weldon, too, that the enemy had taken two companies of our men prisoners.

At last accounts a general and bloody engagement was momentarily expected.

The *Register* is of the opinion that "an eminent and successful lawyer" not only assists in the editorial management of the *Standard*, "but is permitted, when so disposed, to occupy the tripod of another paper." We are glad to be able to say that "another paper," alluded to by the *Register*, has at its command some of the best talent of the State; but no man in his senses will for a moment suppose that "an eminent and successful lawyer," or any one else possessing "eminent" ability, ever ascends the tripod of the *Register*.

During Wednesday night, yesterday and last night a large quantity of rain fell in this section. The monotony was somewhat varied yesterday evening by a considerable fall of hail accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning. We suppose in this immediate vicinity the ground will be too wet for farm labor for some days.

Mrs. J. J. Christopher has sent a lot of garden seed to this office for Camp Holmes. They shall be sent out.

H. K. Burgwyn, Esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of War a Commissioner to assist in the assessment of property impressed for the use of the government in North Carolina.

The duties paid on imports through the blockade amount to the sum of $600,000 a year.

OXFORD, N. C., April 23d, 1863.

FRIEND PENNINGTON:—Be so good as to give me a place in your valuable paper, that the patriotic farmers of Granville county, at the court-house in Oxford on the 6th Monday [illegible] court week, to take steps to discourage planting of tobacco and to encourage the planting of breadstuffs.

In times like the present, it becomes every patriotic citizen in our Confederacy to look well to the interests of our army, to its sustenance and support, and to use all the means that a kind Providence has or may throw in our way to effect this most desirable object, for it must be apparent to the most superficial thinker, that upon this our hopes of liberty and independence rest. The past history of this war has demonstrated to us conclusively, that we have nothing to fear but the want of something to feed our army. It is a lamentable fact truly, that selfishness and love of money are contributing more to our downfall than all other reasons put together. Men who in the beginning of this war were going to sacrifice everything, and who have been and are singing loud hosannas to our cause, seem to have decided to pursue a system of agriculture for the present year which, if persisted in by only a small minority of our planters, will whip us much sooner and much more effectually than Lincoln's hosts could ever do. Judging from present indications, I am forced to the conclusion that many farmers in this county have decided to plant large crops of tobacco. If such be not the fact, why, I ask, were so many large plant beds burned and sowed? For what are the large clearings of the past winter, and rich lots reserved? I answer, to put in tobacco. It is ever a source of pleasure to know that the farmers of our county are energetic and industrious; but when I see that these energies, and this industry, by misdirection, are to result in my own as well as their enslavement, I must claim the privilege of making a few kind suggestions to them. I am credibly informed that many farmers living north of this place (Oxford) and between this and the Virginia line are going to put in large crops of tobacco, and yet when they are approached on the subject and appealed to by all the dearest interests of our country, they insist they must make it to pay their taxes. Yes, they must plant tobacco to pay their taxes, when their pockets are already loaded and lined with dollars, for which they have no present use, and which they cannot loan out at 6 per cent. interest.

The war has been such a God-send to them, that they have made more money than they know what to do with, and, strange to say, some of these very men are refusing Confederate money in payment of debts due them. The part of Granville alluded to above is one of the richest upland sections in this State, both as regards land and population. The past year the farmers in this section were favored with average crops, which, with few exceptions, they can or have disposed of at high figures, thereby enabling them to pay their taxes, both State and Confederate, and leaving them a larger surplus fund than they have realized from farming in any three consecutive years before the war. With these facts known to them and their neighbors they insist they must make tobacco to pay taxes, an excuse too contemptible to be rendered in decent company. The bravery, blood and patriotism of our gallant army have so far rendered Granville county secure against Yankee depredation. We have suffered from no Yankee raids.—We have had no plantations destroyed or houses sacked and burned. In fact, we have had no property destroyed or negroes stolen; but, on the other hand, many men who were poor at the commencement of this war have grown rich, and there is a degree of prosperity among our farmers never known before; but it seems as these persons grow, their generosity and liberality lessen in the same ratio, and now it is generally believed that those who have made most, have contributed least to our suffering soldiers.

The time has come when our President, together with our worthy Governor, feel it to be their duty to appeal to us by every consideration of interest and humanity to send forward supplies to our now suffering army, and to plant the present year nothing but grain, and, strange to say, we have farmers in our county, who are deaf to all their appeals, and seem to care nothing about the wants of our army. If, sir, we are conquered, starvation will do the work, and then, I ask, what will your tobacco, cotton, lands, negroes, or any other species of property be worth? Nothing! and he is an idiot or madman who believes or teaches otherwise. The past history of this war has taught us in language unmistakable what is to be our sad fate, if we are conquered.

I am one of those, Mr. Editor, who favored secession when we did secede, and was gratified to know that many wealthy planters in this county agreed with me in opinion on this subject, yet it is undeniably true that many of them have not done their duty or come up to their professions made in the beginning of this war. Instead of dealing out their surplus grain with liberal hands to the families of our gallant defenders, or forwarding it to our suffering soldiers, they are charging unheard of prices for their grain, and some of them have become so completely yankeeized as to refuse Confederate money for the same.—Poor encouragement, truly, for our soldiers who are defending their every interest, together with the carcasses of these same individuals. Sir, the men who refuse Confederate money for the necessaries of life, and at a time like the present, plant large crops of tobacco, thereby ensuring the starvation of our army, is as great a stranger to liberty and noble impulses as Lincoln himself, and should be held in scorn and derision. The idea of a farmer who has gallant sons in our service fighting for his protection, to plant tobacco, thereby endangering their lives and his own liberty, is too horrible for contemplation. If such is to be the result of his planting tobacco, I trust and pray God, that in after life the ghosts of his starved sons will haunt him to a howling home and that home be a howling torment.

At the beginning of this war, the love of liberty and thirst for independence gave us volunteers for our service faster than we could arm them. Our citizens rushed to arms from every occupation and avocation. The rich and poor, the high and low, stood shoulder to shoulder, swearing they would achieve their independence or die the death of gallant soldiers, but strange to see how few of the rich have made good their professions of gallantry and patriotism. Both have left them by degrees, slowly but surely; and now we have an army comparatively of poor men doing all the fighting in this great struggle for the protection of our common rights and interests. I believe I do not over state the fact, when I assert, that nine out of every ten wealthy planters in this county, who had sons in the service as privates, have either had them exempted, got them in office, or procured them substitutes. Nor has regimentals possessed the charm to keep others in. Many wealthy middle-aged men, being exempted by owning twenty slaves, have become so lost to their own past sufferings and the present sufferings of our army, as to sneer at our President's and our Governor's proclamations, and to assert in open daylight and in the face of liberty that they intend to plant tobacco. Go on, gentlemen, if you like, feeding upon the necessities of the needy and fattening upon the blood of your once compatriots in arms, but recollect there is a day of reckoning coming, and in after life it will only be necessary for people to know you made tobacco in 1863, to consign you to an everlasting infamy and contempt. It would have been well for us, that the Yankees had taken you, for you are proving yourselves their best and fastest friends.

In this communication, I have alluded particularly to a certain portion of my county, but my remarks are applicable more or less to every portion of it.—Of course they will give offence to none who have been feeding our soldiers and have the establishment of our independence at heart.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped, that the farmers in every State of our Confederacy, seeing and appreciating the positive necessity of planting and [illegible] grain supplies, will do all their power to produce this most desirable object, thereby convincing the enemy that money is of no use to us, and speedily, [illegible] liberty.

GRANVILLE.

FERNANDO WOOD FOR PEACE.

At the great demonstration of the Democrats of New York, Fernando Wood pointed out the following as "the way to peace:"

Shall this war continue? and if continued, will it accomplish the object? I answer, that it will not. Sooner or later, there must be an end of it. Mere exhaustion will, of itself, produce a final quiet. Somebody has recently said that he was for "a vigorous prosecution of peace," but the uncharitable world immediately concluded that he was for a vigorous prosecution of peace, even unto separation. I am not of this opinion. I am for a vigorous prosecution of peace, even unto restoration; and I believe that it is not even now too late to accomplish it. I believe that now is the time to make the effort to accomplish this great necessity. For two years we have waged a relentless war without proposing or listening to terms or quarter. Fighting has not produced the desired result. Let us try some other method. What shall that be?

As strong as was this sentiment in favor of a vigorous military effort, it is to me now apparent that an equally universal sentiment will soon exist in favor of some other mode of accomplishing the same end. Nor should we be surprised at the change. It has been produced by the many causes existing among ourselves, and with those entrusted with the management of public affairs, rather than by any fear of our entire ability to sustain ourselves in arms against the South. Admitting this change of sentiment, therefore, which of itself is gradually impairing our power of aggression, is it not wise to look in time for some other mode of success than that which relies solely upon military force? I hold that no Republican Government founded upon our theory can ever sustain itself without popular sympathy. Indeed, no Government can be Republican which maintains itself against the prejudices of the people. When it can, it ceases to be Republican. Now, if the administration cannot even sustain itself, it certainly cannot wage war when the armies and the means of supporting them are to be procured from the people themselves. Nor will conscription acts supply the deficiency of popular fervor.

I do not know that it is possible to restore the Union at all; but I do know that it is worthy of every effort and the adoption of every conceivable course, whether of force, strategem or negotiation. I would do any and everything to bring back the South. Nor would I interfere with the sole object by the inquiry what caused the estrangement—who was right in the origin—whether our arms had failed, and if so, the causes of the failure. Criminations and recriminations among ourselves should be ignored, and all of us, men of all parties, the civilian and the warrior, should combine in one common effort to reunite the Confederacy. And my friends, do not suppose that peace by other methods than fighting is not attainable. It is true, it may cost some self-esteem. But what of that? If this Union is worth anything, it is worth the sacrifice of a little national dignity. Better suffer in self pride than hazard national dismemberment.

Let us avoid the example of the South American Republics, which become the more inflated, pretentious and jealous in proportion as their real greatness and power become diminished by internal feud. I am asked whether a reunion by peaceful efforts is attainable, and what should be done to accomplish it. This is a proper question. I do not believe in the doctrine that the Democratic party shall reach power merely by appeals to the people in opposition to the existing rulers. Those in power may be wicked and incompetent, but when we ask for their places, it seems to me some policy different from the present policy must be developed. If the so-called War Democrats should succeed this administration, of course so far as the war is concerned there would be no change. It would simply be the exchange of one set of men for another with like policies, purposes and principles. Therefore, when I am asked what a Democratic President would do, if such an one should succeed Mr. Lincoln, I answer, that it depends upon the kind of Democrat. If he should be of the timid, weak backed kind, great on paper or on the stump in finding fault, but vacillating or faint-hearted in execution, there would be no change—certainly not for the better. But if he should be an independent man, with nerve and brain and the principles of peace in his heart, a very different state of things would soon be produced. Such a man would restore the Union without further loss of blood, if such a blessing were within the range of possibilities. And I am asked what he would do. I answer that, whilst for others I cannot speak. I can say what, in my opinion, he should do. He should cease hostilities, and take a step towards the ascertainment whether a conference could be obtained. This could be done either openly and officially, or privately and unofficially. I do not say that there should be a convention. What shape or form the procedure should assume would be a matter of argument after a conference had been agreed upon. Negotiations thus obtained might lead to a convention of all the States, or to some action of Congress, or to some other mode of arrangement. The details, of course, would be matters of easy determination after the principle was amicably determined. If, however, I am told that the South would not listen to negotiations looking to re-union, but would insist upon a negotiation for her independence, I answer, who can say what the South would or would not do under the then existing circumstances? With the Federal Government in the hands of men who had come into power upon the principles of peace and declared opposition to the abolitionists and other enemies of the South—and with an approach under the ægis of the olive branch and not of the sword—with the language of love and not of hate, why should we conclude that proffers so merciful and liberal, coming from such a spirit, should be met by refusal and scorn?

But I am asked what would be proposed in case of an absolute refusal of the South to treat on other terms than unqualified independence? I am ready to answer:—In such a contingency, the President should ask Congress or the States to submit the question directly to the people whether the war should be resumed, or whether a final separation, looking to a future reconstruction, should be granted. And that decision should govern the conduct of the administration. The people are the source of all authority. Their decision must govern. Under our system, they are the final arbitrators of all political questions. Against their will, no war should be or could be successfully prosecuted. Sooner or later, they must adjudicate upon this momentous question, finally and forever.

HOOKER'S ARMY—YANKEE SPECULATIONS.

Northern papers of the 18th give us the following:

The Washington telegram of the *Herald* states that the city is agitated with rumors respecting army movements, but that they are without foundation. Everything along the Rappahannock is reported quiet and dull, and the roads relapsed into the reign of mud, some days will be required to restore them to good condition.

In this connection the *Herald* has a significant editorial entitled "The movements of the Rebels in Virginia and North Carolina," as follows: "While Gen. Hooker is waiting for the roads to dry on the Rappahannock, it is possible the wise heads of the War Office may be startled some fine morning with an overwhelming descent of the rebels at Williamsburg and Yorktown, or upon Suffolk and Norfolk, in Southwestern Virginia, or upon Washington, Beaufort, Newbern, in North Carolina."

[illegible] the rebel chiefs in Richmond have commenced the preliminary movement of some aggressive plan of operation in the districts we have indicated. We think it very evident from the numbers of their forces which have been gathering around the small army column of Gen. Foster, and from their menacing movements on the Blackwater in front of Gen. Peck. We have some positive evidence from the enemy themselves not mere diversions but the preliminary steps of [illegible] military designs. Among the intercepted rebel mail (on the Blackwater) which was published the other day, there was one from a rebel soldier on duty in that district, in which the writer says, 'I think that our enemy intend a forward movement, as they are massing large forces down here and are bringing down pontoon bridges.' Here are important facts, stated fully, justify the conclusion. A letter from a soldier of the army of Lee, on the Rappahannock, says, 'Write me word what the people think about the war, and if the Yankees are afraid much of us attacking Norfolk. Orders have been read to us to get clear of all baggage that we cannot carry conveniently, and get ready for an active campaign. . . . I think this time it will come down towards Norfolk, or out in North Carolina. . . . We will wake things up in Suffolk and Norfolk before many months.' Another rebel soldier in hospital writes, "I expect to leave Richmond on Monday next, to join my regiment in North Carolina, where I will have to endure long and harrassing marches, and participate in some of the most desperate battles which will fill the annals of the coming campaign!"

"These bits of information from the enemy are particularly valuable from their intrinsic evidence. The writers of these letters never thought of the possibility of their falling into the hands of the Yankees. Hence we regard the Rappahannock letter, which says 'orders have been read,' &c.,' as worth more to General Hooker than the observations of a whole week's month from Professor Lowe's balloon. This important letter was written April 4th, two weeks ago; we think it very likely that Lee's army in the interval has got clear of the baggage which it 'can conveniently carry' and is ready for marching, if not at this time far on the road for an active campaign against Norfolk and Newbern. The escape of the army of Jo. Johnston from Manassas is still the favorite item in the Abolition hue and cry against the McClellan, but, if after the lessons of Manassas, Corinth, the rebels are permitted to play the same game at Fredericksburg, what possible defense can be available to the Secretary of War and his right hand man Gen. Halleck.

The country between the Rappahannock and Richmond having been exhausted of its supplies is of no further use to the rebel army. It may be wisely abandoned, therefore, to Gen. Hooker, and he may be left to choose his own road to Richmond while Lee is clearing out the Peninsular and marching with an overwhelming force upon Norfolk. We apprehend, however, that the War office is still solicitous about the safety of Washington, and hesitates to make a forward movement not so much because of the muddy condition of the roads, as from a desire to get Lee back again into the Richmond Peninsula, and out of range of Washington.

"But let us hope for the best, and that our small detachments of troops on the Peninsula, and in the Blackwater, and in North Carolina, will not be 'gobbled up' by overwhelming numbers of the rebels after the fashion of Harper's Ferry, before our army of the Potomac can come up to the rescue."

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER AND THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

The Confederate States constitutes a Confederacy. Its government is merely an agency of the States confederated. Each of the States composing it is a Sovereignty, to which all the citizens inhabiting it owe *allegiance*. Treason is the violation of allegiance. Hence every State of the Confederate States has laws in existence for punishing treason. It is impossible, therefore, for any citizen of the Confederate States to commit treason without being amenable to punishment by the laws and tribunals of a State. President Davis recognized this state of things when he declared in his late message to Congress that should any slaves, or abettors of slaves, be taken in arms against the Confederate States, he would turn them over, if Congress would authorize him to do so, to the authorities of the State in which they were taken captive, to be tried and executed according to the laws of the State. It is true that Congress has, as yet, passed no law, that we have seen, authorizing him to carry into effect this policy. Mr. Barkesdale of Mississippi, has seemed more intent upon giving the President the power of arbitrarily imprisoning citizens of the Confederate States, by the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, than in enforcing the laws of his State against insurgent slaves and their Yankee instigators. In the one case power is taken from the President, and in the other his power is increased. It is rather surprising however, that the President's personal friends in Congress seem to have so little regard to his recommendation, in a matter so vital to their constituents. Generally speaking, the wishes of a President find some echo among his friends. The recommendation, however, shows how unnecessary is the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act.—If the laws and tribunals of a State are framed to punish, and are adequate to punish treason—if treason cannot be committed without being amenable to these laws—and if, in the case of slaves and their instigators and abettors, the legal tribunals of the States are the appropriate and efficient instrumentalities for punishing the treason they have committed—why are not these tribunals adequate to punish all other forms of treason?

On the other side of the Potomac they are not adequate because the States have been annihilated. The United States constitute a consolidated empire. A Governor of a State openly declares, in a Message to the Legislature of the State of which he is Governor, that he will see that the laws they pass shall not be enforced against those who have arbitrarily imprisoned citizens of the State, in obedience to President Lincoln's usurped authority. When the last Congress of the United States passed the law authorizing President Lincoln to suspend the *habeas corpus* Act whenever he pleased, it was taken for granted that the Government of the United States was a consolidated Government; and that all allegiance, therefore, being due to the Government, it was fitting and proper that it should have the power summarily to punish violations of allegiance by the abrogation of the *habeas corpus* Act.

But, thank God! this is not yet the case with the Confederate States. The States still exist and their citizens owe allegiance to their sovereignty. We have not got a consolidated despotism at Richmond; and the States are adequate to punish traitors to their authority. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* Act by the Congress of the Confederate States is not necessary to punish treason. Indeed, we doubt whether it is in keeping with the theory of the Confederacy, that Congress should have the power to authorize the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* Act at all. The Executive of the Confederacy should have no power in a State beyond the lines of the army. At the head of the military of all the States in a State, he should have the control of all military operations, and of those who are under his military command. But beyond this, the sovereignty of a State over its citizens ought not to be interfered with. Its independence is essential to the theory of a Confederacy. The flaming zeal of the Executor against the enemies of the Confederacy can be kept best by the action of the States. It has a case in point, in the course the Governor of Virginia has pursued, to protect or avenge a Confederate prisoner, still inhumanly immured in the damp dungeons of the United States. Two prisoners, we believe, taken by the army of Virginia, have been placed in close prison, to correspond with, and await the fate of that prisoner. If Louisiana had a separate force in the field, and held prisoners, would she not avenge the death of Mumford? And if our troops in Missouri had been under the control of that State, would that hideous slaughter in cold blood, of ten helpless prisoners, on a mere groundless suspicion, have been so long unrequitted? To make us call upon the Executive for energy and action, upon such flagrant cases as these, and then to instigate his incarceration of citizens of the Confederacy by the suspension of the *habeas corpus* Act, in our judgement, practically proposes a surrender of the liberties of the people, and the establishment of a despotism in the Confederacy.

GO IT WHILE YOU'RE YOUNG.

Americans are much renowned
For phrases said or sung,
And the earliest thing to children taught
Is: "Go it while you're young!"
A mandate which they all obey,
And if the truth were told,
The vast majority keep on
And "go it" when they're old.